

CRISIS IN THE COAL FAMINE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN PASSED

An Unofficial Investigation Shows That Families Are Better Supplied Than at Any Previous Time Since Resumption of Mining.

Coal Dealers Report a Noticeable Absence of Increased Demand, and Much Relief Is Believed to Be in Sight.

The private residences of Washington are better supplied with coal than at any time since the resumption of mining. In the opinion of those best informed the worst of the famine has been felt—unless a blizzard or other eventuality should result in the suspension of railroad traffic, and impede the delivery of coal in this city. The Government departments and other large buildings are as short of coal as ever, but less difficulty than formerly is experienced in securing the daily deliveries. Several close observers of the weather said today that if four or five weeks of good weather should prevail, as they believe it will, a sufficient reserve will be created to protect the city from any serious coal famine even if there should be a temporary suspension of shipments.

No Increased Demand.

In view of the conflicting reports that have been current during the past week The Times undertook an unofficial investigation to ascertain the exact conditions. The absence of an increased demand for fuel in the cold spell, the comparative scarcity of it in the large buildings, taken in connection with the large shipments that have been made during the past month, made it evident that coal was being accumulated somewhere. That the wealthy were well provided for was a matter beyond dispute. The investigations of the agents of the Associated Charities made it equally certain that the poor were being fairly well supplied with necessary fuel. Investigation, therefore, had to be directed toward the middle classes to ascertain the true condition.

With the purpose of ascertaining the exact conditions, a Times representative has recently visited a number of private residences in all parts of the city. There were forty-three houses vis-

COAL SUPPLY IN RESIDENCES AS SHOWN IN 43 HOUSES VISITED

2,094 houses are without coal if similar conditions prevail in the 30,000 houses occupied by people of moderate means.

Houses with over five tons.....	No. of Houses.....	Total Tons.....	Houses similarly situated.....
Houses with from two to five tons.....	12	48	4,896
Houses with between one and three tons.....	9	18	8,356
Houses with from one-half to one ton.....	2	2	1,396
Houses with less than one-half ton.....	10	2	6,980
Houses entirely without coal.....	3	0	2,094
Totals.....	43	104	30,104

ited. In the coal bins of these houses all kinds of fuel was found, varying in quantity from nothing to nearly ten tons. If the coal in all of these houses were divided equally it would give a supply of about two and one-half tons of coal to each house.

Statistics of the Situation.

Based on an estimate upon the result of The Times' investigation, there are in the city today 2,094 houses without fuel, and 6,389 with less than half a ton in their cellars. There are in the District about 30,000 dwellings. Half of this number are probably occupied by families in moderate circumstances, who can readily be classed with the middle classes. It is upon this assumption that these estimates are given.

It was for the purpose of protecting these people that the citizens' coal syndicate committee was formed. They were fully aware of the conditions existing in the city, and their announced purpose was to take immediate steps looking to the importation of coal to the city in such quantities as might be necessary to meet the requirements of the people in all kinds of weather.

Dispatches this morning show that other communities are alive to their needs, and contracts have already been placed in Great Britain for 200,000 tons of English, Scotch, and Welsh coal. Steamers are being chartered to transport this coal to the United States. Forty have already been secured. The demand for ships makes it doubtful if late comers will be able to secure transportation facilities.

Coal Committee Meets.

At the meeting of the citizens' coal syndicate committee at the Riggs House last night, it was decided that it was too late for any effort to be made toward the importation of coal. Barry

Bulkley, who has been an earnest advocate of such a movement from the start, pointed out to the committee the necessity of immediate action along these lines, but his suggestion was voted down. Mr. Bulkley also presented an interesting report as to the conditions which he found in the soft coal regions of Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. His report indicated that there was an abundance of coal available at the mines, and that it was simply a matter of the ability of the railroads to transport it.

A committee was appointed to confer with the railroad officials with a view to providing means for the handling of large supplies. The committee named consists of W. W. Danenhower, R. P. Andrews and Barry Bulkley. They are aware of the lack of terminal facilities in the city, and will give due consideration to its improvement. The committee will today call on W. S. Bronson, assistant general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, who, though a member of the coal committee, was unable to be present. Although not connected with the freight department of the road, Mr. Bronson is thoroughly familiar with the coal situation, and the subcommittee will be largely guided in their action by his advice.

Question of Freight Rate.

William J. Zeh, one of the large coal dealers of the city, was present at the meeting last night and volunteered to furnish any information regarding the coal situation in Washington that the committee might desire. K. P. Andrews wanted to know why soft coal was selling at \$2.50 a ton in Louisville and at \$7 and \$8 in this city when the freight rate is only \$1.60. Mr. Zeh's explanation was that it was purely a matter of supply and demand and that in this city the Philadelphia market largely fixed the price of both kinds of coal.

KALEIDOSCOPIC CHANGE IN TREATMENT OF MILES

Said to Be Outcome of Deal for Army Promotions.

BRIEF TERMS FOR OFFICERS

Effort Well in Hand to Give Veteran Officers Higher Pay After Retirement.

Heretofore the President's established policy of rewarding veterans of the civil war has been mainly confined to promoting old colonels and retiring them as brigadier generals. There are now over 100 brigadiers on the retired list, each drawing \$4,125 per annum.

When General Miles retires it is the intention to rotate several old major generals upon the retired list with the grade and pay of lieutenant general, namely, \$8,250 per annum. The retired pay of a major general is \$5,625, a difference in favor of the higher grade of \$2,625, in itself a very good salary for an ordinary citizen.

An understanding has been reached by which Miles will voluntarily retire some time prior to the date of his compulsory retirement by law, which would be August 5, 1933, to make way for Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, who is a great favorite in the War Department. But his retirement as a lieutenant general is now wholly dependent upon General Miles' willingness to retire before July 26 next, the date of Davis' compulsory retirement from age. As that is only thirteen days ahead of Miles' date, the latter will voluntarily yield a few weeks of his active service pay in behalf of his brother veteran.

March Probable Date.

It is whispered that General Miles will voluntarily retire as soon as the general staff bill becomes a law, which it must if at all before March 4, when the present Congress falls. If he does so it will afford the President opportunity to also promote and retire Major General Hughes as a lieutenant general as well as Davis. The compulsory date of General Hughes is April 11. Then General Young is to come in and serve as lieutenant general until January 9, 1934, only a few days over a year hence, when he, too, compulsorily goes upon the retired list as a lieutenant general.

It has already been semi-officially announced that General Chaffee will succeed Young, but there are still persistent rumors that General Corbin is to be made lieutenant general and chief of staff.

Color is given to these stories by Secretary Root's unexpected stand for deferring the operation of the new general staff bill until after General Miles' retirement, purely out of deference for General Miles' feelings. Up to the time General Miles was permitted to go out to the Philippines with a roving commission regard for his personal sensitiveness apparently interfered very little with the plans of the War Department. Only a few months ago, for some alleged indiscretion, he was threatened with arbitrary retirement under the President's prerogative a year ahead of his date.

Secret of Pleasant Relations.

The recent kaleidoscopic change and unusual complaisance of the higher authorities toward General Miles is, therefore, with some reason deemed very singular, and keen on-lookers see in it a deal whereby Miles is to willingly make way for a run of high promotions already planned which otherwise must fail.

Miles and Davis are bitter enemies. General Davis, then a major, was on detail in the War Department through out the last Cleveland Administration as Secretary Lamont's military adviser. A formal letter was sent to the War Department by one of the Congress military committees inquiring if General Miles' military services in the civil war warranted the revival of the grade of lieutenant general for his benefit.

Davis Offended Miles.

Major (now general) Davis drafted a reply which very distinctly asserted that General Miles' civil war record was not commensurate with such rank, and the Secretary adopted Davis' draft, and returned it to the committee with the signature of the Secretary of War. His reply was made the pretext for killing the bill. Miles did not reach the grade of lieutenant general until six or seven years afterward.

General Miles and his friends were well aware at the time to whom he owed this bitter disappointment, and those in a position to know say that he was exasperated at Davis' part in the business, holding that Secretary Lamont would have made no such report of his own volition. The active pay of a lieutenant general is \$11,000; that of major general \$7,500. It can be figured that Secretary Lamont's action deprived General Miles of about \$25,000.

SMALLPOX PATIENT

LEAPS TO HER DEATH

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 30.—Suffering with black smallpox, Mrs. Harvey Kane died yesterday morning as the result of shock, caused by leaping out of her cot in the Municipal Hospital and rolling down hill to the plateau, a fall down a precipice of eighty feet to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks below. At 5 o'clock the nurse left his vigil to call the cook for breakfast. He had scarcely departed when Mrs. Kane burst her bonds, opened a window, and ran out on to the long slope below the hospital, falling over the cliff. She was dead when picked up.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 30.—

The Upper Rappahannock telephone line from Tappahannock to this city has been completed, and connection made in the office of the Rappahannock, Fredericksburg, and Piedmont Telephone Company, which furnishes the local service.

HERMANN ADMITS HE HAD TROUBLE WITH HITCHCOCK

Said to Have Resigned Under Pressure of Secretary.

DENIES THIS ALLEGATION

Insists It Is Solely to Gratify Personal Wish to Return to Practice of Law.

Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, will tender his resignation to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock before February 1. It is semi-officially announced that ex-Gov. W. A. Richards, of Wyoming, at present Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, will succeed Mr. Hermann, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate for confirmation immediately after the Commissioner's resignation is received.

Mr. Hermann's resignation is the culmination of determined efforts on the part of the Secretary of the Interior for more than a year, and the result of repeated requests from that official for the retirement of the present commissioner. The cause of the removal is the outcome of the Secretary's careful consideration of many incidents of the Commissioner's course, and particularly his alleged dilatory action in the transaction of Government business.

The particular incident which caused final action in the matter came to the Secretary's attention two weeks ago, when charges were preferred against Harry King, chief clerk of the draftsman's division of the General Land Office, and against Fred P. Metzger, a former chief clerk and confidential clerk to the Commissioner, but who is now an assistant chief clerk in the Land Office. Their alleged offenses are not directly connected with the resignation, but served as the "straw to break the camel's back."

Resignation Asked For.

While Commissioner Hermann insists his intended resignation is the result of his own contemplated action of more than a year, it appears that a year ago Secretary Hitchcock told him he would consider favorably his resignation, but Mr. Hermann asked that he be permitted to remain in the office until July of this year. In support of his request, he told the Secretary he is a candidate for the United States Senate from his State (Oregon), and desired to stay until he opened his campaign. The request was granted.

When July came, the resignation did not come with it. The matter remained unnoticed for a month, when the Secretary again talked to the Commissioner about it. A little more time was asked by Mr. Hermann and this was granted. In the meantime Assistant Commissioner Richards was being pushed for the place by friends throughout the country and at the same time incidents of the Commissioner's alleged incompetency continued to be brought to the attention of the Secretary.

Among the more flagrant incidents was a bill of \$2,000 for meat furnished a small corps of men engaged in the San Gabriel forest district. This was considered beyond all reason, and one more mark of alleged inefficiency was made against the Commissioner, although it is not claimed he was implicated in the padded bill.

Relatives in Office.

The number of relatives he had placed in office was called to the Commissioner's attention, but still none was removed. Another incident of alleged incompetency cited is the fact that a survey made of public lands in Oregon, the Commissioner's native State, was conducted irregularly and was practically worthless to the Government, which paid a large sum of money for the work. He is not directly charged with this.

When the charges were filed against King and Metzger, the Secretary sent for the Commissioner and told him he must act at once in regard to the resignation, as no further time could be allowed. So positive and plain was the Secretary in his remarks, it is claimed, the Commissioner broke down and cried, begging to be allowed until February 1 to act. This the Secretary did. Now the Commissioner himself says he will resign, but denies positively he was asked for his resignation, adding he is doing so for the sole reason he desires to resume his practice of law.

When asked by a Time reporter if he had had any difficulty with the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner said: "Yes, I have had some but none of any moment. It has been my object to conduct my office honestly and I leave feeling I have done my duty." He implied, however, that his action in the prosecution of the Western land frauds had precipitated the resignation.

The charges against King and Metzger were made on the ground that they have sold maps to outside parties and did not return the money received through the proper channel. It is also charged that King asked one of the young women clerks in his office questions not in the line of his official duties. The two men are cited to appear before the personnel committee this afternoon.

Secretary Hitchcock declines to discuss any of the Land Office troubles until after the resignation is received, and he does not say he will do so then. Commissioner Hermann was a member of Congress for ten years, and secured his appointment through President McKinley, with whom he was associated in the House. He is said to be influential in Oregon, and it is said will enter the Senatorial race.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 30.—Leonard and James Cowherd, students from the Bowling Green Academy, in Caroline county, were drowned while skating yesterday on a pond near the school.

NO SECRET CANDIDACY DECLARES MR. RAYNER

Will Let Public Know Should He Enter Field.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—

The rumor of the candidacy of Hon. Isidor Rayner for Senator or governor is creating much interest in political circles and otherwise. The statement was made that committees were being quietly organized who would have charge of his canvass and that his name would undoubtedly come up for one of the two places.

A prominent Democratic politician of influence, speaking of the situation, said:

"I do not know anything about Mr. Rayner's plans. We can win with him if we can win at all. Everybody will admit that. There are so many reasons why his name for either place would mean success that it is unnecessary to mention them. It would not be necessary for him to go into any deal or combination. The people will be for him, and I do not believe the politicians will take the risk of defeating him."

Mr. Rayner, when asked about this report, said: "I have not given the matter practical consideration. In my judgment, the Democratic party is not in a condition to inspire any candidacy at present. If I should conclude to enter the field, the people will be made aware of it. There shall be no secret about it. That is all I care to say in reference to myself now."

Mr. Rayner was asked whether he would be willing to express his views upon the political situation. He said: "I have no objection. I believe we can win the municipal election if we want to. If we lose the city, we might as well give up the State."

"The way we are going on now is really a shame and humiliation unless we intend to deliberately surrender the city and State to the Republican party."

"The Democratic party in this city is in a critical condition, and unless we inject some life-blood into its withered veins it will soon be difficult to revive it. I believe it can be saved."

NEWS NOTES BY WIRE.

YORK, Pa., Dec. 30.—The York Bridge Company will, at an early date, begin the construction of the iron bridge between York and Highland Park. The structure will be the heaviest of its kind in York county. It will be 205 feet long.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30.—Charles Pennewell, two of his children, and his housekeeper were probably fatally injured and his house was wrecked on Saturday as the result of the accidental explosion of a can of powder. All are in a critical condition.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Rev. Bennett H. Smith, one of the oldest ministers in the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday morning after a long illness from a complication of diseases at Walbrook. A widow, who was formerly Miss Matilda Janney, of Loudoun county, Virginia, survives him, with six children.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Driven to desperation by hunger and exposure, Eugene Miles, a native of Pennsylvania, deliberately broke a pane of glass in the door of the home of John Diggs, Canton, yesterday afternoon. His purpose, he said, was to be arrested, so that he might be sheltered from the cold and obtain something to eat.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 30.—The operators of the Flat Top coal field will give their miners an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent, beginning January 1. Twelve thousand men are affected.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 30.—General Superintendent J. C. Cassell, of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, will retire from active service. He will be succeeded on January 1 by Nicholas D. Maher, now superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line, located at Portsmouth, Va.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 30.—W. P. Berry was fearfully burned about the face at the Roanoke shops while melting scrap iron. Gas formed in the furnace and blew a large quantity of molten metal in his face.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 30.—A mass meeting of citizens last night formally endorsed J. L. Patton, president of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce, for one of the Virginia commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

DIED.

WEAVER.—On Saturday, December 27, 1932, at 10:45 p. m., after a short and painful illness, DAVID J. WEAVER, aged two years and twenty-five days.

A pure and lovely child; He gave it to our keeping To cherish and defend. But just as it was opening 'Unto the dawn of day, Down came our heavenly Gardener And plucked our bud away. Funeral from his parents' residence, 1907 Fourteenth Street southeast, Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

HICKS.—In remembrance of my sister, MRS. HORTENSIA HICKS, died December 30, 1931. Sleep on, dear sister; sleep on. And take thy peaceful rest. Since Christ, our loving Saviour, who died on Calvary, And purchased with his precious blood a home for you and me.

A year has been remembered Since the 30th of last December. When an angel, brightly shining, touching gently on your brow, Whispering softly to you, "Darling, I have come to take you now."

Then you kissed your two little children, And to mamma and papa the same; And you said to sisters and brothers, "That you were free from all of your pains."

And you told your loving husband all about the golden shore, Where your name was brightly shining—where you would meet to part no more. Then you clasped your arms around him, saying, "Darling, I must go. For an angel stands there waiting, just to bear me to the shore."

BY HER SISTER GERTRUDE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT SUSPENDS APPOINTMENTS

The Treasury Department has suspended making temporary appointments for the present, owing to the lack of places. There is still a heavy demand for help in some branches, but owing to the use of the repair roll for regular appointees that fund, it has been decided, can no longer be employed for emergency work.

Temporary appointments are made only in the event of a regular vacancy and pending the selection of an eligible candidate for appointment from the lists of the Civil Service Commission. Owing to the few changes which take place in the Treasury personnel at this season of the year, the department, it is understood, has decided to suspend appointments of this character.

MANAGER OF BERLIN

COURT THEATER RESIGNS

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Count von Hochberg, the well-known general manager of the Court Theater, has handed in his resignation.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician. I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies, while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can take your joints into flesh again, but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times. I don't mean to say that I will furnish my remedy on trial, simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Simpson's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your money shall be refunded. I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any more simple that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be dragged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is for you to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that ever met me. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in 100.

Write me and I will send you the order. My remedy for a month, as you can't buy my remedy, and I will send you the order. My address is Dr. Simpson, Box 700, Berlin, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—On and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts otherwise than those contracted by myself.

HENRY CONRADIS. OFFICE OF MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 202 Pa. ave. n.w., Washington, Nov. 29, 1932.—Policyholders are notified that the managers have ordered paid the members a return of savings according to the value of each policy at the close of 1931. Renewals for 1932 are payable to the company at the same rate as the rate of 1 per cent on the premium notes, and policies must be presented that payments may be entered thereon. Policies expire on Jan. 1, Monday in December (1933). Please attend early and avoid the crowd. L. PIERCE BOTELER, Secretary. d-2,13,14,15,16,17,18,19

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned, Arlington Brewing Company, a corporation of the State of Virginia, a manufacturer of beverages, to wit, Lager Beer, ale, and porter, which are sold, as allowed by law, in bottles, which said bottles have impressed thereon the name of said corporation or certain marks, or such name, together with certain marks, and with the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and caused to be published, as provided by section 577 of the code of law for said District, a description of said bottles, name, and marks, which description is as follows: The said bottles are of glass, some of greenish, others of brownish, others of light and others of amber color, and others white and colorless, and each of said bottles having, or appearing to have, a capacity of one pint. The names and marks impressed upon some of said bottles are: "Arlington Brewing Co., Reston, Va.," upon others, "Reston, Va.," and also upon some of said bottles the words, "This bottle is registered; not to be sold," and also upon some of said bottles the letters "C. B. Co.," and also upon some of said bottles other words or letters or words and letters. All persons are hereby cautioned against filling with beer, ale, porter, or other beverages, buying, selling, or trafficking in, any such bottles, without the consent of said corporation; otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law.

In testimony whereof, the said corporation has caused these presents to be subscribed by its president and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and attested by its secretary, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1932.

(Corporate Seal) ARRLINGTON BREWING CO. Attest: By JAS. RICHARDSON, President. ABE KING, Secretary. d-27-141

'The Store That Saves You Money.'

Specials for Tomorrow Only



\$2.95 For large handsome Rocking Chair, golden oak or mahogany finish, sold elsewhere at \$3.00.

\$3.50 For fine Oil Heater, cannot be duplicated elsewhere under \$5.00.

HUB FURNITURE CO.

Cor. 7th and D Sts. N. W.

BUFFALO BILL'S DAUGHTER HEROINE OF A ROMANCE

To Marry Officer in Uncle Sam's Cavalry Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Miss Irma Cody, youngest daughter of "Buffalo Bill," is the heroine of the most thrilling novel of the West. The other party to the story is Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, of Troop G, Tenth Cavalry, and it is hardly necessary to say that they are going to be married.

Lieutenant Stott's troop was stationed last summer at Fort Mackenzie, near Sheridan, Wyo., and one day the young soldier was out on a practice march with his men.

Becoming parched and thirsty he stopped at the ranch of Mrs. Bolles and asked for a drink of water. As he approached the ranch house with his cap in his hand he saw a vision of beauty framed in the doorway. The vision turned out to be Mrs. Bolles' sister, Miss Cody.

In the approved fashion of the novel, Miss Cody got the water and the gallant trooper drank it, with his eyes darting fair speechless messages across his rim. Miss Cody herself says it was a case of love at first sight. They arrived here yesterday and will be married soon after New Year day. Colonel Cody is now in England.

FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS INTO OPEN SWITCH

Several Men Probably Killed and Cars Wrecked.

QUINCY, Ind., Dec. 30.—A through freight train on the Monon road ran into an open switch here today.

Several men were probably killed and a number of cars were wrecked.

TRIGG CO. CREDITORS MEET FOR ADJUSTMENT

Affairs of the Shipbuilding Concern Said to Be in Better Shape.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the W. R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company was held here yesterday at the offices of the company. The plan of reorganization was discussed, but nothing definite was done further than to decide to hold a general meeting in New York city shortly for the purpose of putting the proposed reorganization plan into effect.

It was stated after the meeting that a satisfactory adjustment was in sight and that the matter was progressing in a manner that would bring the affairs of the company out in good shape.

LIBRARY TO BE OPEN.

The exhibition halls of the Library of Congress will be open on New Year Day from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., but the reading rooms and other divisions will be closed. The building will be open throughout these hours on Wednesday also, but on that day the working divisions will close at 1 p. m., except the copyright office, which, as required by law, will be open until 2 p. m.

STAGE KILLING MORE REAL THAN EXPECTED

Fatal Shooting at Rehearsal of Western Drama.

MARION, Ind., Dec. 30.—William G. Fogelson shot and killed Oliver Miller last night while the two were rehearsing a Western drama called "Crawford's Claim."

During the action of the play, Fogelson, who assumed the part of the villain, walked upon the stage and discovered Miller, who in the play was his enemy. Fogelson drew a revolver and fired.

Miller staggered and fell to the floor, saying: "I am shot! I am shot!" Fogelson was so badly excited he jumped from the stage into the auditorium of the theater. Miller gasped a few times and died, the bullet having passed through his heart.

The company was being organized in this city and the principals in the shooting lived at Gas City. The revolver used in the play was not supposed to contain even a blank cartridge, and had not contained one during the three weeks' rehearsals. Fogelson declares he did not place the cartridges in the revolver and did not know it was loaded.

It is said Fogelson and Miller were rivals for the hand of a young woman, a member of the company. The police arrested all the members of the company and are making an investigation.

POURS POISON IN TEA, THEN COMMITS SUICIDE

Despondent Tailor Dies—His Sweetheart Saved by Nausea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—William J. Higgins, a tailor, thirty-five years of age, committed suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid.

Higgins and his sweetheart, Bessie Ryan, thirty years old, had attended the theater and then went to Miss Ryan's home. The latter made tea. While Miss Ryan's back was turned Higgins put carbolic acid in her tea and swallowed a dose himself.

The girl drank part of her tea and noticed a bad taste, asked him what he had done to it. Higgins became unconscious immediately and died shortly afterward. The girl was taken with nausea and this saved her life.

Despondency caused by business reverses is supposed to be the cause for the attempted murder and self-destruction.

FOUR NEW WARSHIPS WILL BE RECOMMENDED

The Naval Committee has decided to recommend the addition of four warships of 16,000 tons each to the navy. Two of these vessels, it has been decided shall be battleships, and the others of the armored cruiser class.

Senator Hale, chairman of the committee, is opposed to this plan, preferring the building of large numbers of submarine craft rather than an extensive additions to the line of battleships.

PRESIDENT SEES SAMPLES OF NEW SERVICE BLOUSE

Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young and Brigadier General Wood made a short call at the White House to show President Roosevelt the new service blouse adopted for the army.

The President was acquainted with the general details of the changes approved by the War Department and was pleased to see the samples submitted.